THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1889.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

THE Bengal Government has promulgated revised rules for the award of junior and senior scholarships. These rules have been issued at the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, who recommended certain changes in them. Under these rules, 152 junior scholarships will be awarded annually to successful candidates at the Entrance Examination. These scholarships will be 10 of the value of Rs. 20; 47 of the value of Rs. 15; and 95 of the value of Rs. 10 monthly. 50 senior scholarships will be granted to successful candidates at the First Examination in Arts, namely, 10 of the value of Rs. 25, and 40 of the value of Rs. 20 monthly. Second year students alone who present themselves for the First Examination in Arts, not more than two years after passing the Entrance Examination, will be eligible for scholarships. Special scholarships will be awarded to Mahomedans as well as to females, who present themselves for examination.

CANNIBALISM seems to prevail to this day in certain parts of Sumatra The Bataks of Batakland, for instance, not only devour human flesh, but do so with apparent relish and almost without any cooking at all. It is hunger which impels them to practise cannibalism, as the land hardly produces anything for the sustenance of man or beast. In appearance the Bataks are so emaciated that they may be said to be the veritable personification of famine. The *modus operandi* of the Bataks in slaughtering human beings for food is very queer. When a man becomes old and decrepit, a general meeting of relations is held and he is invited to ascend a tree. As soon as the victim has complied with this request his youthful relatives commence to shake the tree with all their might to the accompaniment of a chorus expressive of hunger. If the victim luckily holds on until the shakers are tired out, then he is reprieved and gets a fresh lease of existence. But if, unhappily, he happens to drop down, then he is instantly pounced upon and despatched.

It is asserted on good authority, says the New York *Sunday Mercury*, that the question whether ladies shall raise moustaches has been vigorously discussed by the more progressive among the female element at Chautauqua this season. The idea is said to have been received with favour on the whole and particularly as offering a means of establishing the equality of the sexes! Not a bad joke.

THE success of the Eiffel Tower has put the Americans on their mettle. Some of the most remarkable men in the country, are endeavouring to devise an American Exhibition which shall eclipse the Parisian show. It is whispered that the great feature of the American enterprise will be a lifesize model of the Coliseum at Rome.

THE European press comments on Lord Salisbury's Mansion House speech. The *Novoe Vremya* remarks that his optimism as regards the European outlook is artificial and insincere. The *Soleil* declares that the interview between the Czar and Prince Bismarck resulted in a decision to oust Prince Ferdinand, and that grave events are pending in Bulgaria. The *Journal de St. Petersbourgh*, however, welcomes his assurances of the prospects of peace, and contrasts England's occupation of Egypt with Austria's attitude in the Balkans.

AT the meeting of the Punjab University Senate convened for the 20th November, Sir James Lyall, the Chancellor, is to propose that the degree of Doctor of Literature be conferred *honoris causa* at the approaching convocation on the Marquis of Lansdowne, "as a person who, by reason of his eminent position and attainments, is fit to receive that degree."

WE understand that Mr. A. O. Hume, General Secretary to the National Congress, has left Simla for Bombay, where he is expected to arrive on the 15th instant, by which time the Secretaries to the several Standing Congress Committees in different parts of India have been requested to inform him by wire of the number of delegates from their respective Provinces, likely to be present at the forthcoming Congress at Bombay.

TUESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

LEPROSY prevails to a large extent in Burmah. The measures, that are to be adopted in India for the segregation of lepers, would, it is thought, be applicable to Lower and Upper Burmah also.

THE last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains a Resolution and the report of the Officiating Commissioner of the Patna Division on the scarcity in that Division, from which we learn that distress is confined to the flooded area from the Bar-Gunduck to the Bragmati, to a similar but smaller area near Surya, to a narrow strip in Chumparun, and to a small bit near Sarsund; and that the means to meet this distress are ample. As regards Chumparun, Mr. Power reports that the whole of the affected area has passed out of the category of distressed tracts; the prospects of the winter rice are good throughout the District; the necessity of gratuitous relief has passed away except in the flooded area. Consequently there are no relief works open, and the general health is good. At Sitamarhi, the state of affairs has greatly improved. At Durbhunga, there is no distress. No relief work, no gratuitous relief. As regards the other Districts, Sarun, Patna, Shahabad and Gya are doing well.

THE Report on the Administration of the Income-tax in Bengal for the year 1888-89 shows satisfactory results. In every Division there was an increase in the demand except Patna and Orissa, which suffered from scarcity. The income of persons, residing in the Khondmals and Angul in Orissa, was exempted from the operation of the tax. The increase in Calcutta was due to the re-assessment of some Marwari traders, and to the detection of fraudulent evasions of the law carried on with the collusion of an Assessor, who has been since dismissed. In Calcutta, there was a marked improvement. The decrease in the number of processes shows that the tax was realised with less friction. The largest contributors to the tax were money-lenders (15·1), Government servants (10·3), general merchants (9·7), dealers in other articles (5·1), piece-goods merchants (4), managers and assistant managers (3·4), Barristers (3·2), house-proprietors (3), taxable estate holders (2·8), and grain merchants (2·8). As regards popular feeling, the Board report that the tax is no doubt regarded as unpopular, but there is no open expression of discontent regarding it.

WHILE staying in the Poona Royal Family hotel, Mr. Malabari, of the *Indian Spectator*, was despoiled of his despatch box containing about Rs. 4,000. For this loss, John Renton Denning and George Goggin, non-commissioned officers of the Bombay Army on the Attached List, were committed by the City Magistrate, Mr. Plunkett, and tried for theft of the box and its contents by Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona. The prisoners admitted the abstraction, but with no dishonest intention, saying the whole thing was a practical joke. Evidence was adduced as to character which was spoken of very highly by Colonel Dundas, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, and Colonel Chard, commanding the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers. The Assessors—two Europeans and one native—were impressed by the evidence and found both the accused not guilty in the absence of dishonest intention. The Judge was not so easily taken in. He disagreed with the Assessors and was so convinced of the guilt of the accused that he sentenced each of them to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The matter will be taken up to the Bombay High Court, and a subscription is being raised to pay the law expenses.

Allen's Indian Mail says :—"We have just heard a curious rumour, as we go to press, that Sir Richard Temple will be invited to take his seat at the India Council Board in lieu of General Strachey, who has accepted the more onerous and more lucrative position of Chairman of the East Indian Railway Company. There certainly would be a flutter in the quiet dovecot of the Indian Secretary of State, were Sir Richard to settle himself there. But Sir Richard's ambition is, we fancy, made of sterner stuff. Besides, we imagine that he would be as much welcomed to the Council as would Sir Lepel Griffin." Our idea is that Sir Richard is not ambitious for a seat in the India Council He evidently aspires to something higher.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *Times of India* has interviewed Major Melliss, the chief Inspecting officer of the Native States' armies, with the following result. Major Melliss states that the actual number of men now in training to take the field, should the necessity arise, was about 12,000 or 13,000 Cavalry and Infantry. The men in training as yet are in the Punjab and Rajput States and Kashmir. The Punjab and Elowa troops were the most advanced. About 5,000 were in the Punjab, 3,000 in Kashmir, and the rest in Rajputana. He believes the Dogras of Kashmir will make excellent fighting men with proper pay, training and discipline. The principal Rajput States reorganizing their forces are Jodhpur, Ulwur, Bhurtpur, and Bikanir, which are preparing most largely in men, while Jeypur is organizing an armed transport corps of 1,000 ponies. It will consist of 500 Rajputs of that State, drilled and trained as Infantry, and armed with short breech-loading rifles. They will be mounted on 500 camels which they will drive themselves. The saddles will be double seated, so that the corps will be able to carry 500 soldiers in addition to its own strength. All the organized States' troops are State subjects. The men are of excellent physique, the pick of the Chiefs' armies and in most States are looked upon as State Guards. The organization of the Native States' troops will have the effect, Major Melliss thinks, of stimulating and feeding the martial spirit of the most warlike races in India, and of opening new recruiting ground to the Army in India generally.

"SAY something into the phonograph that I shall treasure for my guidance," said Kaiser Wilhelm to Prince Bismarck and Count Moltke, as Mr. Edison was revealing the extraordinary capacities of his instrument. "The opinions of to-day," said Bismarck, "are not those of all time. The fashions of wisdom are various, and each generation must get through its own allotted task of thinking and doing" Marshal Moltke's message was, "God is the King of Kings." "Ah well," said the Kaiser, when he heard them, "both will live to speak many times more, and at greater length."

IT is reported that Mr. Budrudin Tyabji is likely to become the Advocate-General of Bombay on the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Latham.

A MUSEUM, to be known as the Bismarck Museum, will be opened at Berlin in April next. The collection includes books, pamphlets, portraits, caricatures and lampoons. The whole civilized world has been invited to contribute.

A NEW expedition in search of the North Pole is proposed. It is under the direction of Dr. Nansen, and differs from all others. A Norwegian crew will go in a single small ship as far north as possible, and when it reaches the furthest point it will be abandoned. They will then push on with boats and sledges, establishing no depots for provisions and providing no base of retreat. They will set their faces northward, and go on till they find the Pole. A sum of money, amounting to £20,000, has been placed at their disposal by public subscription.

A RECENT writer, according to the *Gatherer*, expresses his belief that the perfumes of flowers and their essences have a healthy effect on the constitution, and that residence in a perfumed atmosphere tends to prevent pulmonary affections. He mentions that in the town of La Grasse, where perfumes are manufactured, chest disease is very rare, owing to the scents of the distilleries. Was it for this that our ancient Rishis were so fond of flowers?

ON Saturday before last several ordinary parcels were received at the General Post Office late in the evening by an E I. R. train. As usual they were made over to the head clerk of the parcels department for delivery the next morning. It was his duty to check the *challan*, which he omitted to do, and placed all the parcels in a box. The next morning while comparing the number in the challan with the parcels, one of them was found missing. It was addressed to Hurruck Lall of Clive-street, and is alleged to have contained currency notes to the value of Rs. 19,000. The police are investigating the matter. Two officers of the department are under suspension.

THURSDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

THE following is from the Lahore paper :—"Rather a curious correspondence is, we learn, going on between Mr. Pat Doyle, C.E., the editor of *Indian Engineering*, and the Madras Government. Mr. Doyle on October 5th last published in his journal a note on the Vedaraiem Canal, a large irrigation project in Madras, drawn up in the Madras Public Works Department. It was evidently a transcript of the note itself, and not a mere *precis* or an inspired account of its contents. The Madras Government, on seeing the note in print evidently became very angry at what appeared to be a breach of official 'secrecy,' and through its acting Joint Secretary addressed a letter to Mr. Doyle asking him to state by what means he obtained a copy of the document. To this letter Mr. Doyle sent a reply, expressing surprise at the request, but gratification at the admission by Government that the information published in his journal was true and substantially correct: but he declined absolutely and unconditionally to state how he came by that information. He also reserved to himself the right of publishing the correspondence, and commenting on it should occasion arise for doing so. We shall be curious to know the issue of the correspondence, and whether so non-political and technical a paper as *Indian Engineering* is to be the first Indian journal prosecuted under the new Act." The hands of the Government Prosecutor will be full, when the new Act comes into operation. We are curious to to know whether *Indian Engineering* will be made an example of.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has issued instructions regarding the management of cattle-pounds by District Boards and Municipalities. The pound revenues are an important source of income, and the local bodies will have their efficiency tested by the successful administration of the department. The variations in the revenue in different Districts, similarly situated, show that proper attention is not paid to the matter, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the increased responsibility, now delegated to local bodies, will have a beneficial effect on the administration, especially as the whole of the increased receipts from pounds will be enjoyed by those bodies. The Police shall no longer be placed in charge of pounds, and the local bodies shall either farm out the pounds, or manage them through their servants. A new form of *Kabulyat* to be executed by lessees of pounds has been laid down in supersession of the old one, to make it applicable to local bodies who should make their own arrangements for the supply thereof. Pound rents being public demands may be recovered by the certificate procedure on the requisition of the Chairman concerned, and local bodies are to hold no authority over the Police.

THE Burdwan Commission is expected to sit at Lahore on and from the 24th instant. Mr. Eggar, of the firm of Messrs. Sanderson and Co., solicitors to the Government of Bengal, is there to watch the proceedings on behalf of the State, while Mr. Hyde, barrister-at-law, who has been appointed Commissioner by the Calcutta High Court, has gone to Lahore before-hand. The Maharanee's representatives, Messrs. Chunder Nath Mitter and Koylash Chunder Mitter, are now in Lahore, and have engaged Messrs. K. P. Roy and Mudun Gopal as their legal advisers in the Punjab. On the side of the Maharani Messrs. Mohendra Nath, the Dewan, and Nalinaksha Basu, have also gone there earlier; and Mr. Gonesh Chunder Chunder will start for Lahore next week. Mr. Gasper will be the senior advocate on behalf of the Ranee and Mr. Bonnerjee for the Maharaja. Mr. Rattigan, who returned from England the other day will also appear on behalf of the Maharaja of Burdwan. The Commission is in all likelihood expected to last for two months. A number of witnesses have been summoned on both sides from Lahore, Jullunder, Umritsur, Battala, Gujranwalla and Sialkot. These will be men of high social standing in the Khatri family in the Punjab, and, as already stated, will be required to express their opinion as to the validity of the disputed adoption. Besides these several decisions of the Punjab Chief Court, giving instances in which adoption of this kind have been held valid by the Judges will be cited.

GREAT dissatisfaction is expressed with the administrative arrangements of the Oriental Congress at Stockholm. Leading Orientalists in Paris have declared in favour of the next Congress being held in Paris or London, giving a preference to the latter metropolis. In England a similar feeling has been expressed, and the *Athenæum* understands it is proposed to call a meeting in London to consider the steps desirable to be taken to establish co-operation,

FRIDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

MR. MOLLOY, the Parnellite Member for King's County, speaking at Sheffield the other day, stated that the secret diary of Mr. Pigott and other documents had been discovered, showing the complicity of the Government with the *Times* in publishing the famous Parnell letters. This statement has caused the utmost sensation throughout the country.

THE Cashmere Council have taken action against Dewan Luchman Das for a sum of more than a lakh and a half, alleged to be due to the State from the Dewan and his father. The Dewan has, through his counsel, asked for six months' delay, and has signified his intention of appealing to the Government of India.

MR. A. O. Hume's opinion regarding the Official Secrets Act, published in the *Morning Post*, is worthy of careful consideration. He writes as follows :—

SIR,—The abuse showered upon the Editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika, in re* the garbled note on Cashmere affairs, is wholly undeserved. He, at any rate, has had nothing to do with garbling it. Some time before the *Patrika* published this note, it was being privately circulated in the Punjab. A copy fell into my hands, and I sent it to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab privately. He, I believe, came to the same conclusion as myself, namely, that some parts of it must be fictitious. Sir M. Durand writes good English, and this note was in places disfigured by bad English. The garblers or forgers belong to the North of India, that is certain; for it was there that the note was being passed from hand to hand, some time before its publication. I suspect that it never was intended to be published, but was designed to mislead, privately, ignorant persons in the Punjab, where the action of the Government in Cashmere matters, and specially Colonel Nisbet's high-handed proceedings have created an amount of disaffection, hardly to be believed by any one not in the Punjab. Some person, however, who got sight of it, must have taken a copy of it, and sent it to the *Patrika*, who, I have no doubt, published it in all good faith. However, whether he did so or not, he did our Government a real service, and so far from abusing him, Lord Lansdowne ought to have publicly thanked him, for he thus enabled the Government to expose the fraud, and prevent the forgery being further worked to our detriment amongst the ignorant Dogras of the Punjab.

And this is an illustration of the indirect evils always attendant on a coercive policy, of which this Official Secrets Bill is an efflorescence. Was it better that a misleading document like this should circulate unpublished, and, therefore, undisputed, privately from hand to hand, or rather was it not preferable that it should be published, and thus exposed and exploded?

So long as there was no prohibition against publication, any such fictitious document malevolently set afloat, was sure, sooner or later, to get into some paper, and be there detected and denounced; but now that no paper will dare publish them, they will circulate for months, without the Government ever hearing of them, and work all the mischief that our enemies intended them to work.

I look upon this recent Act as the most imbecile piece of legislation the Indian Government has ever produced. It will be wholly inoperative for good, and it will do incalculable harm by keeping out of the sight of the authorities malicious forgeries like this Cashmere one, which will none the less continue to circulate amongst the people, and, undetected and uncontradicted, be productive of grave evils. Hitherto our enemies have had to be very careful in what they set going, knowing that sooner or later every thing must get into the Press. Now they will work without any fear of this.—Yours faithfully,

A. O. HUME.

THE *Morning Post* says that it has been definitely settled that the Duke of Connaught, who will assume the command of the southern district at Portsmouth on his arrival in England from India, will be succeeded in the command of the Bombay Army by Major-General Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

"WHAT is the date of the invention of printing by the aid of the moveable types?" That is a question to which a revised answer must for the future be given. Some manuscripts which were recently discovered at El Fayoum, and which are now in the possession of the Austrian Archduke Rainer, conclusively prove that the process was known and practised in Egypt in the ninth century of our era. Indeed, among the manuscripts are some printed documents of about that date. From the manuscripts it would further appear that the Government of the Caliph of Bagdad was, so early as 794, in possession of a paper manufactory. During the second Crusade, it may be added, printed paper money was issued for Northern Syria. The date of this is 1147. It seems uncertain whether any specimens of it are now extant.

THERE has been a remarkable improvement in copper coinage in the Calcutta mint during the last five years, the weight of coin made from the raw copper have risen from 55½ per cent. to 66·7 per cent. of the raw copper, the saving from this increased out-turn being estimated at an average of a lakh annually.

THE Judges of the High Court of Madras have passed orders that after the 31st of December next, Vakils, whenever they appear before a Court of Justice in the practice of their profession, should wear the black gown, described by the Madras University for the B. L. degree.

SATURDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

ANENT the Official Secrets question the Lahore paper narrates the following story:—"Lord Dalhousie, when Governor-General of India, proceeded for one summer season to Ootacamund. A minute which his Lordship had written on a very secret matter found its way to a newspaper. A copy of the minute had been sent to the office at Calcutta, to which it appertained, for record. When it was received by the Secretary of the Department, that functionary addressed a letter to the editor, asking him whether any clerk or *duftry* of his (the Secretary's) office had sent a copy of the minute to the paper. The editor replied very briefly that "when he wanted any information from the Secretariat offices he did not go for it to clerks or *duftries*, but got it from higher quarters." The Secretary concerned suspended nearly the whole establishment, and discharged some on whom his suspicions specially rested. In the course of time the original minute at Ootacamund came down to Calcutta. The head clerk of the office ran over it, and found in one place a few words interlined in Lord Dalhousie's own writing, which interlineation had evidently been made subsequently to the copy of the minute. He turned to the newspaper, and found the interlined words printed in the body of the minute. Arming himself with these two documents, he walked into the Secretary's room, and pointed to the clear proof that none of the Calcutta office people could have furnished the copy that was published in the newspaper. This being so, he claimed that the men who had been discharged, some of whom had long service, should be reinstated. But the Secretary declined, saying that what was done need not be recalled. It would serve as a warning. When Lord Dalhousie returned to Calcutta, one of his staff, hearing of the affair, went up to Lord Dalhousie, and afterwards to the Secretary of the department, manfully acknowledging that he had sent a copy of the minute to the newspaper, and that on him should fall the punishment. Notwithstanding this avowal, the Secretary still obstinately refused to reinstate the discharged men." The Secretaries will have to keep their eyes wide open so long as the 'Secrets' Act is in operation. They must be always ready with their defence, if the offence be traced to their own door.

THE views of the Governor of Ceylon have at last been obtained on the vexed question of the more extended admission of Ceylonese to the Public Service. A deputation of the Special Committee of the "Ceylon National Association" waited on Sir Arthur Gordon, the other day, and presented a Memorial on the subject. The Governor, in replying, said he was glad to note the tone of the memorial and the moderate character of the demand made. He approved of the suggestion of the Association that Examinations be held in Ceylon. His Excellency hoped to be able to formulate a scheme for the approval of the Imperial Government for the more extended employment of Ceylonese in the Service. He thought an able and hardworking President of a village Tribunal, might usefully be employed as a Police Magistrate and an efficient Korle Mudaliyar be attached as an assistant to a Kachcheri. It would be unfair to expect these men to compete with younger men fresh from schools. Their experience and training would stand them in good stead.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND is halting for a few days at Allahabad on his way to Bombay whence he sails for Europe on the 22nd, although he has apparently much improved. It is said that he is still in a critical state, and a voyage to Europe is absolutely necessary. Sir Mortimer, however, is averse to the voyage; but his medical advisers consider it absolutely necessary.

HERE is a story of the sagacity of the dogs :—"In October, 1880, a young man, going into a place of public entertainment at Paris, was told that his dog could not be permitted to enter, and he was accordingly left with the guard at the door. The young man had scarcely entered into the lobby, when his watch was stolen. He returned to the guard, and prayed that his dog might be admitted, as through his means he might be enabled to discover the thief; the dog was permitted to accompany his master, who, by a signal, intimated to the animal what he had lost: the dog immediately set out in quest of the *strayed* article, and soon fastened on the thief, whose guilt, upon searching him, soon became apparent. The follow proved an old offender, six watches were found in his pockets, which being laid before the dog, he most sagaciously selected his master's, took it in his mouth and bore it in safety to his master.'

THE *Kathiawar Times* writes that the public will be rejoiced to learn that after all it has been arranged that his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor should visit Kathiawar.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1889-90.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday*, the 21*st Inst* at 4 P. M.

Subject: Potassium, Sodium and Ammonium. Carbonic, Hydrochloric, Nitric and Sulphuric Acids.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 21*st Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: The Elastic force and the Liquefaction of Gases.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Lal Ray, M. A. on *Friday*, the 22*nd Inst*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Work and Energy (continued.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Friday*, the 22*nd Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: The Inductorium or Rumkorffs' Coil. Electric Discharges in Vacua.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., *Saturday*, the 23*rd Inst.* at 4 P.M.

Subject: Carbon Compounds.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

November 16*th*, 1889.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1889.

MUNICIPAL AUTOCRACY.

THE dull monotony of the season was to a certain extent broken on Thursday last, when some of our City Fathers suddenly awoke to a sense of offended dignity, and proposed a vote of censure on their devoted Chairman, which gave rise to a pretty acrimonious debate, but could not be carried on owing to serious tactical mistakes. The occasion of this display of warmth of feeling was rather an important one, for the Chairman, who generally manages things with tact peculiar to himself, was caught tripping. The Annual Report of the Commission was sent up to the Lieutenant-Governor and duly reviewed by His Honor before its being placed on the table for consideration and acceptance of those in whose name it went. It was a veritable case of placing the cart before the horse, and the absurdity of the position would have manifested itself very plainly to the Chairman had the official element of *zid* in him been a little less in degree. The mistake was committed consciously or otherwise, but once committed it was to be maintained at all cost. The irregularity of the procedure was so patent that even those of the Commissioners who take the minimum of interest in the affairs of the Corporation, and never put in appearance except when personal questions of any magnitude are at stake, thought it their duty to take serious notice of the event and mustered strong for the purpose of passing a vote of censure. If they did not succeed it was not because justice was not on their side, but because they had not the foresight to take certain necessary precautions, and further because they mixed up purely personal questions with the important constitutional questions at stake.

It appears that the Annual Report of the Commission which was due on the 1st of July was not ready in time to be submitted to the Commissioners before the Pujahs, which put a practical stop to business for some time. Government *taqid* in the meantime was frequent, and the Chairman took upon himself to forward the report in the name of the Corporation. Sir Henry Harrison made some very just strictures in the report about the conduct of the Health Officer of "African village" fame, and some of the corporators who had the privilege of revising the report so entirely concurred in their justice that they considered that the language used erred on the side of moderation. Dr. Simpson has influential friends in the Secretariat, and little wonder that these strictures did not meet with the approbation of Sir Steuart Bayley. The attention of Dr. Simpson's friends in the Commission was drawn to the report when the resolution was published, and it was then that they saw the unconstitutional mode in which the whole thing had been managed and raised a warcry in the accredited organ of the Health Society. It is well in public interest, no doubt, that the cry was raised, and but for the efforts of the *Englishman* and the Health Society party in the Corporation Sir Henry 'Harrison's grave irregularity would probably have never been noticed or condemned. Out of evil cometh good.

It was in this very double character, however, that the weakness of the opposition lay; for, those who would have voted unqualified condemnation of the Chairman's irregularity, were unwilling to do any thing that bore the semblance of supporting an officer who in the Chairman's language has tried to run down the corporation in the Press—tried to run it down by getting gentlemen to make sensational remarks against the administration of the Corporation. We are not prepared to say that in trying to extricate themselves from the dilemma, the Commissioners who voted against Mr. Gasper's motion on Thursday, discharged their duties very conscientiously. What others and by far the most independent section did was to abstain from voting on either side. If all who condemned the Chairman's action in their inmost heart followed at all events this prudential course and not thought it their duty to support the Chairman against the Health Officer for good or evil, the rights and privileges of the Corporation would have been maintained with better dignity, and it is ten to one that Mr. Gasper would have carried his motion, it being always assumed, of course, that the more personal element in it was expunged.

What enhanced the absurdity of the position, however, was the serious endeavour of the Chairman and his friends to maintain that no irregularity had been committed and every thing was in order. It was not the fault certainly of the Commissioners that the Report was not ready in time, and even the plea of the accounts not being ready would not avail, for that again is a matter entirely within the Chairman's control. If a meeting was not convened through an oversight of the Secretary, it was a matter which could hardly be put forward in extenuation. The urgency of the item of business to be disposed of demanded that a special meeting should be convened and that so subsidiary a place should not be given to it in the agenda of business as to bring about its indefinite postponement. Section 66 of the New Municipal Act, which was pleaded in justification of the Chairman's action, contemplates only administrative exigencies of a grave order, and although we are perfectly accustomed to have such exigencies purposely created at the sweet will of the executive, the case in point was not one which could be brought under the category by the utmost stretch of executive ingenuity. Instead of accepting the position in a spirit of open frankness, palpable absurdities are put forward in justification and by way of the last straw time-honored practice is appealed to. Time-honored practice may be wrong in law and cannot justify what is radically wrong.

This is not by any means the first time that objection has been taken to the Chairman or even a Committee sending out a document to the public or the Government in the name of the Corporation, and the scenes that he had over the address of welcome presented to Lord Lansdowne last year might well have brought Sir Henry to his senses and guarded him against a recurrence of the mistake in so important a matter as the presentation of the Corporation's annual report to Government. The Report may be drawn by the Chairman a thousand times over and revised by a Committee ten thousand times more. But that does not make it a Report of the whole body of Commissioners any more than that of the Royal Academy at Kamaskatka. As Mr. Gasper urged, this is not the surest means of promoting self-Government. "We hear a geat deal about local self-government," said Mr. Gasper. "Surely, that does not mean the perpetuation of a number of 'humbles' all over the country; local self-government does not mean and cannot mean that we are here to carry on the old system of collectors and collections and that sort of thing as they did previously." Individual autocracy plays so important a part in all matters of Self-Government through official agency that it is a wonder that the weak sapling thrives as well as it does. The irregularity now called into question is by no means an isolated example.

The Kotrung brickfield controversy which will not die out of public memory in a hurry, was by itself a monument of autocratic display that would excite the wonder of all beholders. And yet the "humbles" ate a humble pie quietly enough and had to satisfy themselves with shallow assurances of "shall not be repeated." If the Commissioners are amiss in their duty, the constituents are unfortunately not strong enough to teach it, or else Sir Henry would not so easily find willing disciplies who practise the lessons learnt on the Municipal Board in fields of their choice where they pose as preachers of republican principles but will not brook the slightest opposition. If subordinates can afford to trifle with the Commissioners, because they can safely count upon the support of the Principal if need be, and a Chairman that always wants to keep his members under his leading strings, as he would a number of raw under-graduates, need not wonder or be sorry if his Health Officer should compare the area governed by him to an African village. The Chairman now finds it convenient to appeal to the sanctity of the powers of a legally appointed Committee. Will he be surprised if we point out cases in which he has himself trifled with and snubbed these Committees for purposes of his own? We need not travel far to do so for a reference happens to be handy. These are his remarks regarding the decision of what is known as the "Complaint Sub-Committee" in a case the particulars of which it is unnecessary to go into:—"This vote appears to be an encroachment on the powers of the Chairman (Sec. 45), which a Committee, like the Complaint Committee, *whose operations, it is known that I regard as very demoralising to the efficiency of the Municipal establishment, ought to avoid.*" There is no hidden autocracy in this but downright despotism at which the friends of Self-Government may well blush. And yet what notice do the Commissioners take of this open violence to their rights? They do not in a body demand the withdrawal of the language used, but enter a mild sort of protest by asking the Chairman to "reconsider it." The Commissioners must learn to assert themselves before they can expect to be respected, and if they are treated no better than school-boys they have to thank themselves for it. The so-called leaders are won over and humoured by the Chairman who knows their worth, and the "Independents" who find no support from the leaders are abandoned to the wrath of the executive. The Chairman on the contrary is sensitive enough about his own rights under section 45, manufactured for his own purposes and by himself in his cosy place in the Bengal Council. The result we see and deplore.

The amendment to Mr. Gasper's motion which was ultimately adopted was a complete triumph of the principles at stake. It was moved by Babu Kally Nath Mitter and was to the following effect:—

"That this report be adopted and the Commissioners consider that the Chairman was justified in submitting the report to the Government after it had been approved by the special committee appointed to prepare it; but that in future, no administration report be submitted to the Local Government which has not been adopted by the Commissioners in meeting."

If it amounts to anything it amounts to this, in Mr. Apcar's expressive language:—"Not guilty; but don't do it again." The chairman saw the position clearly enough, but saw no help out of it and had to accept it. It was again so far and we trust the moral will not soon be lost.

As we have said above there was tactical mistake all round. The sense of the meeting amply proved that the strictures upon the Health Officer would have been passed, if the report came up in due form, and the "microscopic minority" could not have prevented their adoption. Sir Henry could well count upon the support of the Commissioners on this count, and his mistake was in not enlisting it in a constitutional way. It was idle for him to contend that he was not *bound* to submit the report to the Commissioners, and yet in the same breath to claim that ample opportunities *had* been given them for its considera-

tion. On the other hand those that pressed the vote of censure mistook in mixing up Dr. Simpson's personal matters with purely constitutional questions, and thus lost the support of those who would otherwise have gladly condemned the Chairman's irregularity. The crowning mistake, however, was of those that carried the amendment, for it was a covert censure that might well make Sir Henry cry "save me from my friends." Babu Gnesh Chunder Chunder was not appreciated when he urged this, for the Chairman's friends were blindly bent on a victory. It was this ambiguous character of the amendment probably that commended it to those who wanted to express their disapprobation of the Chairman's conduct and yet were anxious to support him against Dr. Simpson and his friends.

AN INDIAN DEMONSTRATION AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL was, as we have said in our last, the scene of a grand and successful Indian demonstration on the 14th ultimo. On that day our distinguished countrymen, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee and Mr. George Yule, President of the Fourth National Congress, were entertained at a luncheon by the Liverpo ol Reform Club. The chairman of the club presided and the company included, besides the guests, many well-known gentlemen. After the loyal toasts had been suitably honoured, the President proposed the health of the guests. In doing so, he clearly explained that the two distinguished guests, Mr. George Yule and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, were very desirous that anything their hosts did in regard to Indian reform should not be associated with any of the political parties in England. The President acted in accordance with this desire when he gave a cordial welcome to the gentlemen present who differed from the members of the Liverpool Reform Club in reference to politics. He then briefly referred to the Indian National Congress movement and felt confident that its objects would meet, after consideration and discussion, with the approval of those present and of a great many more. The President reminded his hearers of the great interest which England had in India, and pointed out that the British mercantile community had in India by far the best customer from a commercial point of view, inasmuch as the imports to India last year amounted to 62½ millions sterling, of which more than one-half was British commerce.

Mr. George Yule, in replying to the toast, made an admirable speech. He said:—"I take it we are here to-day because of the part we have played in a movement in India—a movement which, though young in years, has a robustness and vigour of constitution about it that has made its voice to be heard in this far-off island of the Gentiles. That voice has been heard with varying even opposite feelings. We believe it has been heard by large numbers with a sentiment akin to that which a parent feels on hearing the call of his child—heard with interest and satisfaction, because it betokens a growth, physical and intellectual, which he has been working, watching and longing for. But it has also been heard in some quarters with dissatisfaction, if not dismay. I dare say you may have heard the complaints that nurses sometimes make against their youthful charge, when these begin to be self-assertive, and to manifest little ways of their own. That self-assertion may be the direct consequences of their own faithful services, but they do not see it and that light and their complainings shape themselves with the phrase that children now-a-days are naughty, ungrateful, rebellious things. It is in some such spirit that the cry of the Indian National Congress has been heard by considerable numbers, but I am glad to say not by all of the official nurses of our young Indian Empire. We are told by them that we are every thing that is bad. We are not only ungrateful but we are seditious, and we have the will—though they thank their stars we have not the power—to be actively rebellious. I need not say to you that all this sort of talk is pure unadulterated nonsense. To my mind it is as natural a result of good governmental nursing that the subjects of it should grow into fuller freedom as that a well-cared for boy should gradually develop into manhood. More or less earnestly, more or less intelligently, have we been at this nursing business for the last 150 years, and especially since 1858." These thoughtful and sensible observations we commend to Anglo-Indian officialdom which, unfortunately, sees in the great national movement every thing that is bad. If the opponents of the Congress will look at it in an unprejudiced spirit, they cannot but arrive at the conclusion that this is the natural and inevitable result of the noble educational policy which has been carried out during the past half a century, but more especially since the Mutiny. The spread of Western education, it is needless to say, has effected a moral revolution in the country. England may well be proud of the noble work she has done in this direction in India. She has raised us from the torpor of ages and we are deeply grateful to her for it. As Mr. Yule rightly said, the English-educated Indians are not ungrateful; they are not seditious. Self-interest alone, if no higher consideration, makes them long for the continuance of British rule in the land. They know very well that for centuries to come India must remain under foreign rule; that the English are the best alien rulers they can possibly have; and that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters. It is quite impossible that men who entertain such convictions should be ungrateful or seditious. They certainly wish that the defects in the existing system should be removed, and, strange to say, this very natural and legitimate desire for reform is construed into ingratitude and disloyalty. Mr. Yule emphatically pointed out that if the aspirations of the educated Natives of India be fairly met, England would draw the teeming millions of India into closer relations with her by ties that could not be broken; and that if those aspirations be unduly resisted, the consequence would be to nourish a spirit of discontent which would be to the disadvantage of both rulers and the ruled at all times. In explaining the nature of the reforms put forward by the National Congress, Mr. Yule, as might have been expected, laid special stress on the demand for the expansion of the Legislative Councils. He showed conclusively that the time has arrived when the system of Government established in 1858 on the abolition of the East India Company should be modified to suit the altered circumstances of the country. He observed:—"Now all the change we want is the enlargement of the Councils to thirty or forty members, and that half of the members be elected, and also that the members should have the right of interpellation. It is extremely unlikely that the whole of the elected members would on any occasion be opposed to the Government, and we may reasonably assume that the Government would always have a majority of votes to carry any measure it pleased; but in case such an event—I mean a defeat—were to occur we are willing that the Governor-General should have the right to veto all adverse votes, and that his veto should continue until the House of Commons determined otherwise. We are sensible that for a long time the power of making and changing laws must lie with the Government. The real and only mission of the reformed Councils we propose is one of independent criticism. We are desirous of helping to make good laws by subjecting the proposals of Government to the criticism of those who would be affected by their operation. * * * Now, as I have said, the change, humble as it is, has been strongly objected to, especially by the old type of Indian officials. The Indian bureaucracy are so jealous of their powers and privileges that they would not part with an iota of them and make the smallest concession to the governed. They think, as Mr. Yule remarked with perfect justice, that all demands and agitations for alterations in the existing state of things should be summarily suppressed; and that all agitators, Indian or English, should be at once deported from the country. Mr. Yule also made it clear that the Congressmen do not ask to hold the public purse-strings, as Lord Dufferin said in his famous parting speech. They merely demand that those who hold the purse-string shall be under the obligation to tell us what is put in and what is taken out, and their reasons for doing so, and to give us the opportunity of discussing those reasons with them. Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee who followed Mr. Yule, spoke briefly. He appealed to the English people to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of India and to study with intelligence and carefulness the actions of Indian officials. Mr. Bonnerjee acknowledged that India had derived a vast amount of good from her connection with England, but at the same time he pointed out that the India of to-day was very different from the India of 1858, when the direct government of the country was transferred to the crown. This being the case, it could not be expected that India would remain content with the constitution that was given her thirty years ago.

It was a very happy arrangement that the task of proposing the health of the Chairman was entrusted to Mr. W. S. Caine. In doing so, Mr. Caine, made a powerful speech and ably vindicated the claims of the people of India to a fair share in the administration of the country. Having visited India twice and attended the Congress meetings at Allahabad, Mr. Caine claimed to speak with authority regarding that most important movement. He said that there were throughout India hundreds of thousands of well-educated men who had no voice in the government of their own mother-land. He then proceeded:—"While in India I addressed some forty meetings on the temperance question in forty different schools, the attendances varying from 800 to 4,000, and they understood English just as well as any of those present on that occasion, and the speakers spoke English very much better than the average member of Parliament or platform speaker in this country. At college they were educated precisely the same as English students in Oxford and Cambridge, or of the Scottish Universities. From that they went to fill various positions in life, such as those of lawyers, doctors and Barristers. Having been trained in Western politics and ideas, it was only natural that they should claim at the hands of the Imperial Government some share in the government of their own country. Mr. Bonnerji, while resident in this country, had a vote, and could assist in returning a member to the British Parliament; but when he returned to India he was a mere political cypher. This was an anomaly that could not last. If we had intended to give Indians no share in the government of their own country, we were bound to keep them in ignorance; but we had not kept them ignorant, and were, therefore, bound to give them a share in it. These gentlemen were knocking at the door of their own Legislative Council and knocking for admission. Their claims were moderate, and they were more anxious for the stability of the Government and of the Empire than any Civil servant in the country. What they wanted was its stability along with progress, and they wanted to have a hand in this progress, believing that they could use it to the advantage of all. Their claim was extremely moderate. It was that they should be allowed to elect by some franchise one-half of the members sent to the Legislative Councils, and he ventured to say that if the Government acceded to their request, they would find it greatly to the advantage of the Empire." But though the claim for the reform of the Legislative Councils is, to the thinking of all right-minded persons, extremely moderate and quite reasonable, it meets with strong opposition at the hands of the Indian bureaucrat, who denounces the Congress movement as seditious. Mr. Caine spoke nothing but the truth when he said that sedition in India meant any one disagreeing with the Government. The average Anglo-Indian official thinks that a loyal subject should not criticise the actions of his rulers and question their wisdom. This being the case, it is perfectly intelligible why we hear so much of the alleged sedition of the Native Press. Mr. Caine remarked:—"When one asked for proof of the sedition of the Congress he was pointed to the Vernacular Press. He had been told over and over again that had no conception of the villanies in the Native Press, but our own English Press was not altogether free from it. Instead of forcing the Indian people to vent their grievances through the Vernacular Press, it would be well if they could do so on the floors of their

Council Chambers, with their own reporters present, and all this dread of sedition might well be expected to disappear. Freedom of speech was wanted in India, and the freedom of the Press perhaps more than anything; but all that freedom was of little practical use unless they could send representatives to their chambers. After four months' experience he had no hesitation in casting in his lot with them and advocating Congress claims and demands." This announcement, we are afraid, will greatly disappoint Sir Ahmed Khan and Mr. Theodore Beck. They had fondly hoped that they would find in Mr. Caine a strong supporter of their narrow and illiberal views. Mr. Caine bears emphatic testimony to the fact that though he had sat through the last session of the Congress at Allahabad, he did not hear a seditious expression or anything of a disloyal nature, unless, of course, sedition meant any adverse criticism of the Government. In conclusion, Mr. Caine reminded his hearers that the House of Commons was the final arbiter of the destinies of India. It is indeed to the British Parliament that the people of India look up for the redress of their grievances. They do not expect that their demand for the introduction of reforms in the existing sistem of Indian administration would find any support in this country. All their hopes are centred in the British public. Unless the great and noble English people come forward and insist on justice being done to their follow-subjects in India, there is no hope for us; and, in view of this, we cannot overrate the importance of such demonstrations as Liverpool witnessed on the 14th ultimo.

WORKING OF DISTRICT BOARDS IN BENGAL IN 1888-89.

THE reports from the several Commissioners of Divisions on the working of District Boards in Bengal during 1888-89 have been reviewed by the Local Government in an interesting Resolution. No change took place during the year in the constitution of any of the District or Local Boards, and the proportions in which official and non-official Europeans and Natives of India were represented in the Boards remained practically the same. District Boards exist at the sudder stations of districts and Local Boards at the head-quarters of sub-divisions. There were 38 District Boards in Bengal last year having 786 members. Of this number 433 were nominated by Government and 352 were elected by the Local Boards under the laws and rules in force. The Magistrate of the district was in every instance re-appointed Chairman of the District Board on the expiry of his term of office. The number of Local Boards in Bengal is 106, the total number of members being 1,201. The number of members of Local Boards in which the elective system is in force is 919, of whom 543 were nominated by Government and 376 were elected. There were 13 bye-elections held during the year for filling up vacancies among the elected members of Local Boards, but these elections did not, as a rule excite much interest. The district in which the meetings of the District Board were most satisfactory was the 24-Pergunnahs. In several other districts the attendance of members was fair, but in some it was very indifferent. The average of attendance at Local Boards was unsatisfactory, and in some cases was below 50 per cent.

The administration of the grants for village roads, pounds, ferries and primary education have in most districts been entrusted to Local Boards under the supervision of the District Boards. The total income of the District Boards during the past official year was, in round numbers, 55½ lakhs of rupees as compared with 60 lakhs in the previous year. It is needless to say that the balance of the District Road Fund under the Cess Act of 1880 is the most important asset of the District Fund. It amounted to 33½ lakhs in the previous year. But receipts shown under this head for the year 1887-88 do not represent the receipts of that year only, whereas the receipts for the current year represent the actual net proceeds of the District Road Cess realized during the year and made over to the District Funds. For the punctual realization of the road cess the Collectors are responsible, and the balance after deducting all costs of collection is credited to the District Fund. The other important sources of income are receipts from pounds and ferries. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that pounds, as well as ferries, may be said to have been well administered by District Boards during the past year. When grants were made to District Boards to establish equilibrium between receipts and charges, ferry receipts amounting to about three lakhs were made over by Government to Boards, and District Boards were allowed to remain in possession of all the ferries which had formerly been under the old Road Cess Committees. The Provincial receipts from ferries, which have not been made over to local bodies, amounted during the past year to about 2 lakhs. It has been proposed to transfer these ferries to District Boards, but we regret to see that the Lieutenant-Governor does not look upon this proposal with much favour. There can be no doubt that all ferry receipts should be granted to Boards on the sound principle that the proceeds of local taxation should be administered by local bodies and devoted to local purposes. It is on this principle that the Local Self-Government scheme has been based. The Resolution under notice says:—"If financial considerations permit of any additional permanent grants being made to District Boards, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the transfer of ferry receipts is the best method of making them, and he will be glad, if it should be in his power hereafter, to assist the working of Local Self-Government organizations by conceding to them the whole of these receipts." We think that all ferry tolls should be granted to District Boards as soon as practicable. We are glad to find that Sir Steuart Bayley has protested against the new rules for the grant of loans to local authorities which lay down that "without the consent of the Governor-General in Council no loan shall be granted to any Local Board for the construction of any public work, unless it is estimated that a direct net revenue will be derived therefrom equal to at least 4 per centum per annum on the capital cost." His Honor observes:—"This provision will practically prevent a District Board from borrowing from Government, for the class of works ordinarily undertaken by Districts cannot be classed reproductive, and in such cases no special circumstance arises to justify a special reference. But for the improvement and extension of roads and water channels and communications generally, including railways and tramways, and especially for sanitary purposes, such as the improvement of the water supply of a district, it seems almost necessary that loans must be incurred. It is a right principle that works of magnitude and permanent utility should be constructed from borrowed capital. The whole burden of their cost should not fall on the generation which constructs them. It is certain that if loans are not raised, no considerable works will be undertaken. District Boards should therefore be encouraged by all reasonable means to raise loans for these purposes, and the Lieutenant-Governor is about to address the Government of India in a separate communication, recommending that the restriction regarding the class of works for which Boards are empowered to borrow from the Local Government may be removed. Until this concession is granted, there will be no alternative for District Boards but to do as the Dinagepore Board has done, and try and borrow on the market." As the Government of India has distinctly admitted the difficulties which exist in the way of local bodies raising loans in the open market, we hope very earnestly that the very sensible and just view which Sir Steuart Bayley has taken of the matter in the remarks just quoted will recommend itself to the Viceroy and his advisers.

The total expenditure of District Boards during the year under report amounted to 56½ lakhs as compared with 53¾ lakhs in the previous year. More than one-half the total charges were incurred on Public works. On the question of expenditure on village roads, Sir Steuart Bayley has again declared that it is very desirable to make a liberal allotment for the construction and repair of these roads. At the same time His Honor has laid down that an excessive proportion of the Cess Funds should not be devoted to village roads. What is an excessive proportion must of course be determined by the circumstances of each district. The total expenditure in education incurred during the past year amounted to 10¾ lakhs against 11 lakhs in 1887-88. Under the Local Self-Government Act the entire maintenance and management of the Government middle English and middle vernacular schools, the administration of the grants-in-aid allotments in respect of the same schools and the management of the primary grants have been vested in the District Boards. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that in many districts—notably in those of the Burdwan Division—the number of primary schools has decreased. If inefficient institutions which merely existed in name have been closed, we should rather consider it a matter for congratulation than otherwise. Further information on this point is needed. In the Dacca Division there was a considerable gain in the number of schools and pupils attending them. In some instances the relations between the Boards and the officers of the Education Department were not very satisfactory during the past year. The Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, found it necessary to point out that it is incumbent on the Chairman of every District Board to take such measures as will obviate every friction between the working of the Boards and of the officers of the Educational Department. His Honor has also expressed his dissatisfaction at the neglect on the part of District Boards to insist on the grant placed at their disposal for primary education being fully and properly expended. Sir Steuart Bayley wishes it to be distinctly understood by all concerned that no proposal to raise or assist any other class of schools at the expense of the primary grant will be tolerated either by the Boards or by Government. In regard to sanitation, the Lieutenant-Governor notices that very little progress was made in the way of sanitary improvements during the year, and in many instances where funds were provided, the money was either not utilized at all or only partially expended. It must not, however, be forgotten that the powers given in respect of village sanitation under the present Local Self-Government Act are very small and that the Lieutenant-Governor has not yet laid down any rules required by Section 87 enabling the District Board to provide for the proper sanitation of its district. This being so, Sir Steuart Bayley should not have taken District Boards to task for the very little progress made in the way of sanitary improvement during the past year.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

AFTER the long and somewhat demoralising holidays the High Court nominally re-opened on Saturday last. The real business, however, commences only to-day. The Judges have not assembled yet in full strength and most of the leading Counsel are away, who are expected by the incoming mail. A contemporary announces that Mr. Justice Wilson will sit on the Original Side, and will very probably preside at the next Criminal Sessions, which commence on the 4th proximo. Mr. Justice Norris will sit with the Chief Justice in the Patna group, and Mr. Justice Trevelyan will sit with Mr. Justice O'Kinealy on the Criminal Appellate Bench. This programme is liable to alteration, for it is supposed that Mr. Justice Norris will sit on the Original Side at least till the end of the year, while Mr. Justice Wilson, with the learned Chief Justice disposes of the Original Appellate business. The building itself has undergone some alterations and repairs and has a tidy and clean appearance. The Attorneys' Library now has its own varandah and some important changes have been effected in the accommodation of Vakils' Library.

OUR readers will be glad to learn that the Hon'ble Dr. Gurudas Banerjee is in a convalescent state, though he is yet too weak to resume his onerous duties on the Bench. His serious illness following the lamentable death of his much revered mother caused grave anxiety to his many friends and admirers, for he was so much prostra-

ted that he could not even perform the ceremony of *Adya Sraddha*. We are glad to be able to say that he has now been completely brought round and is fit to discharge his filial obligations by performing his mother's obsequies which, we hear, will shortly take place. He has been granted a month's furlough on medical certificate.

THE representation that the ensuing Entrance and First Arts Examinations of the Calcutta University should not be held on the *Siva ratri* day, merits some little attention from our dons, though they boast of many an enlightened go-a-head in their rank. However, obsolete strict Hinduism may have grown in civilized Bengal, the more backward constituents of the University closely observe the festival and do not so much as touch a drop of water in the day and abstain from sleep all night. To subject *them* to the ordeal of an University Examination on such a day would be a cruelty indeed. It is pointed out that the examinations having been on one occasion fixed for the Mohurum, the days were very considerately changed afterwards for the convenience of Musulman candidates. There is no reason why such consideration should not be extended to the Hindus. A little more forethought on the part of the Executive might prevent unpleasantness of this sort. Bully Bottom and his compeers should not have a monopoly of the "Calender" and the 'Almanac.'

THE process of land acquisition in connection with the Central Road is by no means smooth and little wonder that it is not. The fault, however, is not of the manner of acquisition but of the unrighteous law that sanctions it. It was universally condemned at the time when it was hurried through the Council and the public has never been reconciled to its working inspite of its much boasted efficacy. There is grave objection to more land being taken up than is necessary and the surplus being sold at a profit. We understand that one landholder, whose property has thus been acquired, intends to bring a suit against the Corporation to test the validity of the acquisition, and will apply to the High Court for an injunction restraining the Municipal authorities from taking over more of his land than is necessary for the making of the road. We are not sure that anything will be gained by such proceedings, for the High Court cannot over-ride the "law".

ON Friday before last the Viceroy, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief opened the Kurrum Bridge. The work has just been completed and has been so constructed that a railway can be laid over it, if necessary. The Viceroy referred to the importance of bridges in the event of a disturbance on the frontier. From Dera Ismail Khan His Excellency went on to Quetta, and visited the Gomal Pass. There was hard riding throughout the week, but no further accidents fortunately happened.

LORD CROSS formally notifies in the *Gazette* that he will abstain from filling the vacancies in the India Council caused by the retirement of Colonel Yule and General Strachey.

IT is rumoured that Colonel Nisbet will be removed from the Residentship of Kashmir and the Maharaja restored to full authority. There is evidently no truth in these rumours; wait and see.

THE *Bengalee* draws pointed attention to the outrages committed by European soldiers on the DumDum and Barackpur Cantonments. There has recently been cold-blooded murder by some of these miscreants who have not yet been identified. It appears that the regulations about issue of cartridges are not strictly followed, or else it would not be possible for soldiers to go out armed at dead of night and molest unoffending villagers.

IF Bombay had not timely notice to welcome Prince Albert Victor, His Highness' arrival at Kirkee evoked much enthusiasm. Lord Reay gave a full dress dinner in honor of the visit after which the Raja of Kolhapur and the Chiefs of Akalkote, Mirajkar, Bhore, and Phultan, and the Prince of Bhownagger were received. In the afternoon of the following day several Native gentlemen, including M. G. Ranade, Gopalrao Hari, Deshmuth Kazi Shahabudin, Dr. Chandarkarg K. C. Bedarkar, Dorabji Padamji, and Mr. Satyendranath Tagore, were introduced to the Prince, who chatted with them in general terms about the state of the country and other matters. Later on Agha Khan and thirteen Sirdars were presented to the Prince. At night Poona was brilliantly illuminated and on the following morning the Prince attended a parade of the troops in the garrison, who entertained the Prince with a torchlight *tatto* at night at the Magdala House.

THE Prince reached Hydrabad on Friday in a special train provided by His Highness the Nizam. The following is a short account of the doings there:

On the arrival of the train at the Station, which was tastefully and elaborately decorated, his Royal Highness was received by his Highness the Nizam, Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Resident, the Minister, and other high State officers and a large crowd of European ladies and gentlemen. After the exchange of salutations, the Nizam escorted the Prince to his carriage, which followed by the Nizam's staff, drove to the Bashir Bagh, the route being splendidly decorated with festoons of many coloured flags on either side of the road. The trees were hung with Chinese lanterns, and the roads were spanned by many magnificent triumphal arches and banners bearing words of welcome. The effect of the spectacle was heightened by the presence of the Nizam's troops posted along the route, and the escort of the Hussars and the Madras Light Cavalry, who accompanied his Royal Highness to Bashir Bagh. After dining in private at the Bashir Bag, he attended a grand ball given in his honor at the Residency, where the illuminations and decorations were on a princely scale.

On Saturday there was a hunt of black buck with chitah and in the evening there was a state dinner and grand illuminations.

MADRAS is busy preparing for the reception of the Prince and a public meeting of the citizens has entrusted the arrangements to a strong Committee. There will be illuminations and other entertainments, besides which a large number of poor people will be fed and clothed and a new ward to the local Hospital will be added. The Rangoon and Calcutta Municipalities have each voted Rs. 10,000 for the reception, while the Nizam of Hydrabad has spent two lakhs in as many days. The citizens of Calcutta have not yet decided, we believe, upon the form which the reception would take in this city. As there can be no question as to the desirability of giving a cordial reception to the Prince the sooner the decision regarding the form of the entertainment is arrived at the better. The non-official European community will not, we understand, initiate any movement regarding the proposed reception. It is for the native community to show that they know how to welcome their future Emperor in their midst.

THE mail brings news that "the students entered this term at Girton College include a Hindu lady." This Hindu lady is no other than the accomplished daughter of our public-spirited fellow-citizen Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, who passed so good a matriculation examination the other day. We wish Miss Bonnerjee all success and happiness in life, for she is the worthy child of a worthy father. Mr. Bonnerjee himself returns to Calcutta by this week's mail after his brief sojourn in England, which, as we have already reported, was most usefully spent in the interests of his country. We welcome him home most cordially.

THE Emperor of Germany arrived at Innspruck, on Thursday, and was met by the Emperor Francis Joseph at the station, where the two held a long conversation in the waiting-room. The Kaiser then proceeded to Berlin. The object of the meeting was evidently to discuss the results of Emperor William's Turkish visit.

Sakuntala, which has charmed readers and audiences for over two thousand years, lost none of its sweetness by being produced in an operatic form on the stage of the Bengal Treatre on Saturday last. The performance was a complete success both from musical and artistic points of view, and all the actors rendered their parts with remarkable cleverness. The scenic effect also was good and the appearance of fairies from amidst bowers of flowers was charming. The weather considerably marred the attendance which might have been far larger on an opening night.

THE sentence of death passed upon Tantia has been confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner. Unless he is reprieved the prisoner will be executed about the end of the month. The *Statesman* hears that representations of an influential character will be made on his behalf, while a numerously signed petition, most of the signatures being those of natives in the district which was the scene of Tantia's exploits, will be presented to the Viceroy, asking him to exercise the prerogative of mercy in the case, the grounds therefor being set forth with singular clearness and weight. It would be certainly chivalric to exercise the prerogative in favour of a man who commands so much public sympathy and against whom the evidence of guilt is anything but strong.

LORD CROSS announces that on and after the 1st of April, 1892, the Indian Civil Service will be open to candidates above the age of twenty-one years and below twenty-three. This is about the only tangible good that the Public Service Commission has brought about, and small as it is, we are thankful for the concession, for we have fought for it long. It also proves that others will come in their time if only we know how to put forward our demand.

CONFLICTING reports yet continue to be received regarding Mr. Bradlaugh's health. According to one account he sails for Bombay towards the end of the month, according to another the journey is still undecided. It is said that since the doctor advised a sea voyage an abcess has appeared in the left leg, and entire rest has been ordered. All visitors are forbidden to see him. He is said to be very restless and weak, and has been obliged to take to his bed again. There is, however, said to be a slight general improvement in his condition. We earnestly pray for his speedy restoration to health and trust that he will be in our midst soon.

INSPITE of all repressive measures on the part of those in power the Boulangist movement in France is still making head. General Boulanger has issued another manifesto, in which he says that he will continue the struggle until he is victorious. The delegates from Montmartre, together with the Boulangist Deputies, have presented a protest against M. Joffrin's election. Paris is quiet, and the police have prevented a Boulangist demonstration in the Place de la Concode. One hundred and fifty-eight Boulangists were arrested in connection with the demonstration but ninety-eight of them have since been released.

THE Official Secrets Act is so very broad and general in its wording as to take within its grip, as we have pointed out elsewhere, innocent publications like *Indian Engineering*, and yet to let them off would be sinning against it. The Government will soon find itself in predicaments that it had surely not bargained for in hurrying the measure through. In a letter to the Editor of the *Morning Post* Mr. Lyall, the Home Secretary, asserts that priority is given to no newspaper over another in the matter of official news. If therefore any papers publish any official news before its time, they bring themselves within the purview of the law. But the question is, will they?

FRANCE has taken umbrage to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Egypt, which is now over. An amount of political significance has been attributed to the visit which does not belong to it, and the innocent pleasure trip is regarded as unmistakable indication of England's claim to the suzerainty of Egypt and what is worse the Suez Canal, the partial control of which has so suddenly slipped away from the hands of the Republic. France has been pressing in her demands that English bondholders should no longer sway the counsels of the Khedive, and the probable dangers from the Madhi are accepted as no explanation of England's further continuance in the country. This ungracious allusion to questions of suzerainty is not likely to be very palatable to Turkey, puzzled by the threatened Russo-Cretan alliance. It is not to the interest of France to quarrel with England at the present juncture, when the young Emperor of Germany is doing all he can to array all Europe against her. Russia may be ever so displeased at the cordiality between Germany and Turkey and may even befool the Cretan belligerents. But a Franco-Russian alliance is not a very probable event after all when Sebastopol is yet so fresh in memory.

THAT the traffic arrangements of the East India Railway require some little overhauling at an early date will be the irresistible conclusion of all that read the following paragraph. We take it from the *Englishman*:

A narrow escape, we hear, occurred the other day of a repetition of the Hatras accident at Dinapur, on a larger scale. It seems that the pointsman, an old servant of the Railway, through some negligence, shunted the "No. 6 Down Passenger" train which left the Dinapur Station at 9-58 P. M. on to the up line instead of the down one. Neither the driver nor the European guard was aware of the mistake, although the train crossed an iron bridge over a canal within 300 yards of the station. Nothing was observed until they reached Bankipur, when they saw the danger signal. They then descovered that they had travelled a distance of seven miles on the wrong line. The "No. 21 Up Goods' was due to leave Bankipur at 10 P. M., but, happily it was detained, as several wagons had to be detached. If it had not been for this delay a terrible collision could hardly have been prevented. Immediately on noticing his mistake, the pointsman at Dinapur reported it to the Station master, who wired to Bankipur to stop the goods train, which would, however, have already started under ordinary circumstances. The pointsman was prosecuted, and has been sentenced to six months' hard labour. The European driver and guard will have to attend the Court in a few days, to answer for their negligence.

The pointsman did his duty heroically enough in reporting his mistake as soon as it was found out. But the negligence of the guard and the driver was culpable.

WE have received an useful little edition of Notes on Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I. in the form of questions and answers, which ought to be very acceptable to candidates preparing for the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University for 1890-91. The publishers are Messrs. D. De of the Star Agency, and the book is priced low enough to be within the reach of the poorest student. The notes have been compiled from the best critics and annotators, among whom rank such names as Addison, Dryden, Johnson and Macaulay.

WE are quite at one with a Christian contemporary that the English Act for the suppression of indecent advertisements, which comes into force in January next, ought to be introduced in India without loss of time, as the nuisance is steadily assuming gigantic proportions. Our fifth rate newspapers teem with loathsome advertisements of suppositious medicines and medical works, for preventing which there seems to be absolutely no means. One cannot walk a hundred yards in a crowded thoroughfare in Calcutta without being besieged with an army of nasty handbills and encountering posters on the walls in large letters that make one blush. You are not even safe at home, for there the postman will bring you packets, post paid in most cases fortunately, containing these delicious readings. One of these posters drew Mr. Lambert's attention some time ago, and the publication of a book of a very questionable character was put a stop to. A second of a still more depraved order was announced, and its publication, too, was stopped. But the Police have not sufficient powers to deal with these cases and the elaborate machinery of our courts of law, in themselves not very powerful in the matter, take a long time to move. The imitation of British legislation in India has not recently been very happy indeed. But the one that we are speaking of is a law that will be hailed by all sections of the community. Moral Text Books and the birch are not always the best means of improving the morals of young people and some precautionary measures are necessary after all.

A RATHER keen controversy is going on in Northern India regarding the use of the epithet *Mahomedan*. It appears that the orthodox among the Faithful object to be called by any name associated with the name of the Prophet, and would prefer the simpler and more graceful term *Musulman*. If this be so, the religious susceptibilities of our Musulman friends should not be needlessly offended and we for one would be glad to see the less objectionable epithet universally adopted.

THERE is a screw loose somewhere in our Municipal Executive, which requires a little tighting, though an outsider can hardly tell how or by whom it can be done. The revised house-rate assessment which is justly spreading panic among the rate-payers may have indeed a semblance of legal sanction. But some other matters are conducted in an irresponsible and high-handed manner that reflects little credit upon those concerned. Take for instance the House Drainage system. The gentleman in charge of this important department receives complaints from his subordinates, written or verbal as the case may be, and issues general notices calling upon house-holders to rectify the defect within a certain time. The rate-payer is simultaneously referred to a host of "authorised plumbers" who will do the needful for a consideration and one of whom is in his innocence requested to undertake the job. Without troubling the rate-payer, however, who will have ultimately to bear the money burden, the plumber goes his way, prepares plans and estimates in the light of his own superior hygienic attainments, discards serviceable shallow surface drains and substitutes intricate piping sure to be choked up in no time, and does a thousand and other things all of which receive official sanction in due course under the probable belief that it is the rate-payer that wants all this costly luxury. The victim, however, remains quite in the dark till he is called upon to pay the plumber's bill which by this time has attained the respectable magnitude of a few hundred rupees, although what the Drainage Superintendent originally contemplated, or at all events should have contemplated, was probably a miserable rusty grating that need not have cost more than a few annas or rupees at the most. None has been guilty of any overt misdemeanour throughout the proceedings, yet things are managed deftly enough to make the unsuspecting rate-payer fully believe that he is simply carrying out the *Sirkar's* mandate. It is a hard run to enlist a Ward Commissioner's sympathy, or to move the Drainage Superintendent or the higher deities for the matter of that and people who are always anxious to avoid the *Tekus Apish* as much as they can, prefer quiet submission to this "authorised plundering," for which, we should have thought that the amalgamated area afforded ample field. If those that issue the notices take the trouble of being a little more specific in their demand and seeing that abuse of this description is not tolerated, much of the evil complained of might be stopped.

THE evil assumes considerably larger proportions when the unfortunate rate-payer fails to take prompt measures upon the notice. This happens most in cases of bustees where the owner lives away from the property or takes a little time to deliberate as to what he should do. An army of labourers headed by a favorite *mistry* appears some fine morning and the work of demolition and construction, of course at the risk and cost of the owner, is complete long before any one has the slightest idea of it or can lift a finger for its prevention. Fanciful improvements are made at fancy costs which might be materially curtailed by a little thoughtful consideration. Some Ward Commissioners indeed have earned the gratitude of their constituents by trying to expose and check the evil. But their single-handed efforts cannot go any great way and the lack of sympathy of the Executive, systematic opposition, and, what is worse, attribution of motives soon serves to damp their ardour. Here is a good field for executive vigilance which should be duly exercised!

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, November 13, 1889.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS Prince Albert Victor has come and gone. Never were the citizens of Bombay more brimful of expectations to do homage to the distinguished royal visitor on his arrival on the shore, and never were those expectations doomed to greater disappointment. Three times had the official programme relating to his arrival had to be changed. The first notification, issued on the 4th, gave the hour of the Prince's landing from the *Oceana* at 8 A.M. on Saturday. It also announced elaborate arrangements for seats, for the reception of the address from the Municipal Corporation, for the firing of a royal salute, and for the maintenance of order along the route by which the Prince was to go. But it appeared on Wednesday that the *Oceana* having left Aden at 9 P.M. on Monday could not be expected to arrive in our harbour before 2 P.M. on Saturday. This news was telegraphed by the Captain of the vessel to the Agent of the P. & O. Company and it was also what the Resident at Aden learnt from the Captain and telegraphed to the Government of Bombay. The Captain, however, said he would do his best to reach Bombay earlier. The next notification accordingly set down the hour at 2 p. m. and as 2 p. m. was the hour thus notified, the public took no more thought about it, and all who had to be present at the Bandar and received cards of admission remained under the impression that they would be able safely to comply with the call made by Government upon the public that all Her Majesty's subjects should avail themselves of the opportunity to testify their loyalty to the Queen-Empress and respect for His Royal Highness. But the *Oceana* arrived in our harbour on Saturday a little before 8 A.M. No time was left to intimate the change of programme necessitated by so early an arrival. There was the wildest confusion possible. It was resolved by the authorities to land the Prince at about 11 o'clock. Some of the people residing in the vicinity of the fort got early intimation of the Prince's arrival and were at the Bandar about the time the Prince landed. But others of the public knew nothing about it. It was found difficult to gather even half a dozen out of 72 Councillors forming the Corporation of the city. The President of the Corporation had to be telephoned twice before he was at the Bandar. The seats in the *mandap* erected for the reception of the Prince were all empty, and a good number of the outside public who were on the spot as spectators were invited to be in the Mandap to make up for the regular number of citizens invited to be present on the occasion. The President of the Corporation, Mr. Grattan Geary read the address and it was duly replied to by the Prince. But the words of hearty and enthusiastic welcome from the mouth of the Prince in his reply to the address fell flat upon the audience which was never so thin as on this occasion. The public disappointment has been very keen. About one o'clock the carriages of the nobility and gentry of Bombay wended their way towards the Apollo Bandar, and as they drew near the Mandap, they were told that the Prince had already landed, the address of the Corporation was delivered, the Prince had made his reply and left for the Secretariat where he was to lunch. Some of the gentlemen drove to the

Secretariat. Here they were told that the Prince had just left for the Victoria terminus to go to Poona by the special train which awaited him. The disappointment was complete when at the Victoria terminus the inquiring public learnt that the Prince had left already for Poona. Deputations had come to welcome the Prince all the way from Hyderabad and Baroda. Sir Asmanjah, the Nizam's Prime Minister, and Mr. Lakshman Jagannath, the Dewan of the Gaekwar, could not obtain even a glimpse of His Royal Highness. The question has been asked, where was the need for all this indecent haste? His Royal Highness might have remained on board the *Oceana* till the cool hour of the evening. I have known Viceroys and other distinguished personages having done this. If His Royal Highness had landed in the cool hour of the evening, he would have gratified the hearts of the whole Bombay community. But if that could not have been done, the altered hour of two o'clock in the afternoon for the landing might have been adhered to without the least hardship or inconvenience to any one. It is to be hoped, however, that the keen disappointment felt by the Bombay public will be compensated for by a larger stay amongst them on the return journey.

People in Poona had a very happy time of it. The special train which conveyed His Royal Highness from Bombay to Poona reached Khirkee station at 6-30 P. M. on Saturday, The Prince alighted at the station amidst the blaze of military uniforms, the glittering dress of the bejewelled Chiefs, and the circle of the Maratha Brahmans with their spotless white draperies. His Royal Highness was driven to the Government House, Gunnesh Khind, where he was received by Lord Reay and His Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. For particulars of all the doings of the Prince during his three days' stay in Poona, I must leave you and your readers to the accounts given in the daily papers of Bombay. There are, however, a few incidents that took place at Poona which are deserving of notice. Some of them are in connection with a visit paid to Parvati. The procession which consisted of four carriages left Gunesh khind about 4 p. m. on Monday. Crossing Lukdipool bridge the procession sighted the first of the extensive and magnificent decorations of Poona. A little further on was a large gathering of the members of the Sarvajanik Sabha. They cheered the Prince lustily and threw flowers in his carriage. As the procession passed the Reay market, the Prince met with the most enthusiatic reception. The managers of the Dinbandhu Sarvajanik Free School threw out a happy hit in the motto placed on the trumphal arch erected over the street in which the school is situated. The motto ran in the following lines:—

"Tell Grand-ma we're a happy nation;
But nineteen crores are without education."

This was noticed by the Prince as he went along. His Royal Highness looked at it, and turning back, bowed to the children, who clapped their hands and loudly cried "Hurrah!"

Another incident took place as the ascent of the Parvati Hill was commenced. The ascent was by a flight of steps. At the spot where the steps commenced two richly caparisoned elephants were found waiting. On the larger elephant rode in the howdah Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. On the other elephant were Lord Reay and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Slowly did the animals proceed up the steps till the top of the ascent was nearly reached. But the top part of the ascent sorely tried the elephant on which the Duchess and the Prince rode. The animal grunted deeply, snorted and moved continually. The howdah in which the two royal riders sat moved backwards and forwards. Both the Prince and Her Royal Highness looked alarmed and quite naturally. The elephant stumbled and slid backwards over two of the steps. With some difficulty it was led off the stone path on to the grass by the road-side and brought to its knees. Then their Royal Highnesses safely dismounted. The Duchess was somewhat agitated, but a chair being called for she was carried more comfortably to the summit than on the elephant's back. A more alarming incident was still in store. After the descent from the Hill the cavalcade proceeded through the city where unusually grand illuminations greeted his passage. About 8 o'clock in the evening Prince Victor reached the Magdalla House, the residence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Another exciting scene occurred here. Fortunately it did not turn out very serious, though it must be owned this was the second narrow escape that the Prince had. As the Prince's carriage stopped he was the first to alight. He was followed by Lord Reay, but just as His Excellency was coming out the horses became restive and bolted; but they were not stopped until they had broken asunder the shafts of the carriage. All is well, however, that ends well. There can be no doubt that Prince Albert Victor carries with him some of the happiest reminiscences of his three days' stay in the old capital city of the Peshwas.

London telegrams report that Mr. Bradlaugh sails for India by the Balarrat on the 28th of this month and will remain in Bombay for about a fortnight. He also goes back by the Balarrat. His doctors having forbidden a visit to Calcutta, the idea of journeying across the country has been abandoned. Sir William Wedderburn also comes out in the same steamer. The presence of Mr. Bradlaugh is sure to impart a new interest to the work of the forth-coming Congress in Bombay. Up to this time Mr. Bradlaugh has known India and the Indians at second hand. He has read of them and heard of them through books, Parliamentary reports and the communications of friends. His visit to Bombay will enable him to meet educated Indians face to face. He will talk with them, he will compare notes with them, he will be in a position to guage their intelligence, to know for himself what depth and solidity they possess, and what noble work English education has done for the stability and permanence of British rule in India. To India the benefits arising out of Mr. Bradlaugh's visit cannot fail to be numerous. For some time past, in fact, since the lamented death of Mr. Fawcett, and latterly of Mr. Slagg, India has hardly known among members of Parliament those whom she can look to as friends except a few names which can be counted on one's finger's ends. Among such friends Mr. Bradlaugh has been a prominent personality, and it is on all accounts desirable that the member for India should speak on Indian questions in Parliament with all the authority bred of the intimate knowledge of the country. On every account therefore the visit of Mr. Bradlaugh would be most welcome as it would be most opportune. He is sure to receive an oration from the people of Bombay.

For some time an impression had got abroad that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang will recieve only two-third of the salary fixed for other European Judges of the High Court. Such, however, is not the fact. As regards salary the native Judge on the High Court Bench has long been placed precisely on an equal footing with his other European colleagues in point of salary, dignity and power. As to leave and pension allowances there was a difference, but the recent despatch of the Secretary of the State has removed this inequality. It was condemned by the Public Service Commission, but Lord Kimberly and Lord Dufferin were opposed to the change. Be it, however, said to the credit of Lord Cross, that he has had the generosity to sanction the change. Lord Cross defends it on grounds which cannot fail to commend themselves to the good sense of all right-thinking persons. Lord Cross says:—"When the changes of system now proposed are carried out, the case, in regard to the High Court Judges who are Natives of India will be altered, and I think that it will no longer be right that any distinction should be maintained. In the Covenanted Service the rules regarding pay, leave and pension will be the same for all members, whether they are European or Native. In the Provincial Service, they will also be the same for all the members. When in both these branches of the administration, all distinctions and the conditions of Service based on difference of nationality are abolished, it will be impossible to apply another principle in the High Courts, and to say that Judges who are Natives of India shall because of their nationality be treated differently from Judges who are Europeans. On other grounds, at the present time, when we are recognising the claims of Natives to a larger share in the higher offices of the Public Service, and are endeavouring, as far as possible to get rid of distinctions between them and Englishmen I am glad to be able to remove what I am aware is a cause of dissatisfaction to some of the most distinguished Natives of India who are in the Service of Her Majesty."

In a resolution of the Government of India recently published it appears that after carefully considering the circumstances in each case they have determined that Lakshman Moreshwar Despande; Chintaman Phadke, Ramchandra Yeshwant Chanbal, Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, Devrao Kacheshwar Chincholikar, Ganesh Pandurang Thakur, Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, Moro Raghunath Bivalkar, Vasudeo Ramchandra Patwardhand, Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi, Janardhan Eknath, Sahasrabudhe Ramrao and Hanmant Rajguru, Mamlatdar's concerned in the Crawford case, need not be dismissed from the public service. I trust the cases of Shankar Bhalchandra Baput, Mahadev Keshav Kumlekar, and Jamvi and others whose petitions are now before the Government of Bombay will be found to be equally such as not to deserve dismissal from the public service. As I have said on more than one occasion, I have no sympathy whatever for the individual Mamlatdars who have made payments of money. As educated men they should have resisted making payments even at the cost of being removed to unhealthy localities But it is not from the point of these Mamlatdars that the whole question of the indemnity has to be considered. What pains me most in this wretched affair is the utter inconsistency in the grounds on which the Viceroy and the Law Member seek to defend their action. The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble for instance, in his speech on the introduction of the Indemnity Bill, admitted that Government ought to do all that it can reasonably do to keep faith with all those who relying on the indemnity made admissions which have brought them within the grip of law. He also admitted that recently the course taken by English legislation is to offer indemnity before the commencement of proceedings to witnesses who will disclose all matters in respect of which they are examined and make the indemnity depend on the certificate of the Commissioners that the condition had been fulfilled. He regretted that this step was not taken in the present case, but while regretting this he did not hesitate to acknowledge that 'that which may be lawfully done before-hand is not rendered unlawful by being done afterwards. The validity of the indemnity is not impaired by being granted *ex post facto*, and observes that 'under these circumstances I have no hesitation in asking the Council, instead of directing a new enquiry, to extend the benefit

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M. R C. S. F. L, S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

A FEW CANDID FACTS.

WARNER'S "SAFE" CURE is the only reliable Kidney and Liver Medicine in the world. It is the only remedy that will prevent Bright's Disease of the Kidneys; it is the only remedy that can prolong your life if you have contracted this terrible disease, and the only medicine that will cure, if a cure is possible. Its value cannot be estimated. Mr. R. Frame, of Umballa, suffered for years from liver complaint. After using thirteen bottles of Warner's "SAFE" Cure, he writes: "I have had better results from it than any other medicine I ever tried. I am satisfied that Warner's 'SAFE' Cure is a first-class medicine for liver complaint, and can recommend it to others." This remedy can be had of all Chemists and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

f the indemnity to all the witnesses who ave their testimony on the faith of its rotection.' In spite of these admissions made at the ime when leave was asked for the introduction of he Bill, how disappointing is it to hear from the Hon'ble Member that "we are by no means bound to ssume, in the face of the Commissioner's report, that he evidence given was in every instance the truth, he whole truth and nothing but the truth.' And urther on :—'But if the right to waive an essential erm of the indemnity in favour of any of the witlesses is admitted, this admission surely carries with t the concession of the right to determine whenever he condition has been so completely fulfilled as to equire *ex debito justitia* that the full indemnity ought to be granted." All this shows how necessary t was that the whole debate should have been arried on, not at Simla but at Calcutta, where the on-official members would have had an opportunity given them of laying bare this inconsistency in the rguments of Government.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*13th November*, 1889.

GENERAL,—Colour Sergeant Henry Ware is appointed to be econd Lieutenant in the Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battaon, vice Second Lieutenant S C Bijohn, resigned.

Dr John Emanuel Panioty is appointed to be Honorary Astant Surgeon of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr H P Peterson, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, ymensingh, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the strict of Dacca as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, with fect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present ppointment.

Mr J C Price, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Purah, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rajhye, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr E H Ruddock, until further orders.

Mr W C Macpherson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Rajshahye, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of neah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H G Cooke, until further orders.

Lieutenant C E Greenway, Second Battalion, Liverpool Regit, is appointed to be an extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal f of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

abu Chandra Kumar Datta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy ector, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Collector under X of 1870 in that district.

aboo Purna Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and uty Collector, Maldah, is vested with the powers of a ector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

r F W Duke, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointo act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jointgistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the sudder ion of the district of Bhagulpore.

Ir Syed Nurul Huda, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Dey Collector, Barh, Patna, is vested with the powers of a lector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

The services of Baboo Bhuggobutty Churn Bhuttacharjee, nporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Ranaghat, Nuddea, are ed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department this Government.

Baboo Asutosh Mukerjee, Canoongoe, is appointed to act as b-Deputy Collector of Ranaghat, in Nuddea, during the ence, on deputation, of Baboo Bhuggobutty Churn Bhuttarjee, or until further orders.

Mr. E H C Walsh, Settlement Officer, Western Doars, is lowed furlough for one year on medical certificate, under ticle 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from e 12th instant.

Baboo Narayan Chunder Sen, Temporary Deputy Magistrate nd Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with the powers f a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Baboo Koomud Nath Mookerjee, eputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ghattal, Midnapore, vested with the power to try summarily the offences menioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr T H Clowes, Assistant Engineer, Arrah Division, is ested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class for he trial of offences mentioned in sections 93 to 95 of Act III B.C.) of 1876.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by oulvie Syed Shah Jalaluddin of his appointment as an Honory Magistrate of the Daudnagar Bench in the district of ya.

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for ears was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depreson and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain r a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last ound a simple means that cured and saved him from drunkard's grave. Any one suffering or desiring o help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-ddressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland, 5 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive his information free of charge. Mention this aper. 103.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a aluable remedy for nervous debility, physical exaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery as made by a Missionary in old Mexico ; it saved im from a miserable existence and an early grave. he Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, loomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the rescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self ddressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10

Advertisements.

ON THURSDAY 21ST NOVEMBER CURRENT.
At the Exchange Furniture Range,
No. I Lyons Range.
A valuable and very rare Shell
CALLED
"PUNCHA-JHANO SHANKO, DUKSHENABURTTO."

NOTE.—The notice of Native Hindoo Gentlemen, Nobles and Chiefs is drawn to this Shell, it being supposed to be the only one of its kind in existence, and similar to the one used by Krishna.

সত্বরেই, মোঃ ১ নং লায়েন্স রেঞ্জ, এক্সচেঞ্জ ফার্নিচার রোঞ্জে, একটী বহুমূল্য ও দুষ্প্রাপ্য দক্ষিণাবর্ত্ত পাঞ্চজন্য শঙ্খ, নিলাম হইয়া বিক্রয় হইবেক।

পুঃ—এই শঙ্খ হিন্দু-সমাজে প্রধান প্রধান ভদ্রলোকদিগের বিশেষ উপযোগী, বোধ হয় এইটী সেই জাতীয় শঙ্খ, যাহা কেবল শ্রীকৃষ্ণ ব্যবহার করিয়াছিলেন। 190

SALT FOR SALE.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of about 12,000 Tons of salt the produce of the Sheikh Othman Salt Works at *Aden* now ready for delivery at Aden.

Tenders are also invited for the purchase of about 24,000 Tons of salt the produce of the same works to be manufactured during the eight months succeeding acceptance of Tender, the same to be delivered at Aden by monthly instalments of about 3000 Tons or in such other manner as may be arranged, and the price to be paid on delivery at Aden.

Payment of a deposit of Rs. 1 per ton (to be credited against the price of the salt) will be required on execution of contract by way of guarantee for the fulfilment thereof.

Tenders to be submitted to the undersigned at the undermentioned address not later than Wednesday the 27th November instant.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply to.
SIGNOG BURGARELLA.
di Agostino.
G. E. HOTEL
Calcutta.
Or to
MESSRS MORGAN &Co.
Solicitors.
1 Hastings Street,
192 *Calcutta.*

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta under Act 11 *(B. C.) of* 1888, *will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday next, the* 21*st November* 1889, *at* 4 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider the proposed building bye-laws framed under Section 412 clauses (*e*). (*f*) and (*g*) of Act II (B. C.) of 1888.
2. To confirm the proceedings of the General Committee at Meetings held on the 26th October and 4th November 1889.
3. To confirm the proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee at a Meeting held on the 5th November 1889.
4. To confirm the proceedings of the Suburban Improvement Committee at Meetings held on the 15th October and 5th November 1889.
5. To confirm the proceedings of the Complaint Committee at a meeting held on the 30th October 1889.
6. To confirm the proceedings of the Central Road Committee at a Meeting held on the 8th November 1889.

16*th November*, 1889. } JOHN COWIE,
Secy. to the Corporation,
193

The Adjourned 8th Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta under Act II (B. C.) of 1888, will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday next, the 20th November 1889, at 4 P. M., to consider the items of business left undisposed of at the Ordinary Meeting, held on the 14th instant.

JOHN COWIE,
Secy. to the Corporation.
16*th November* 1889.
194

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and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS WASTING &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

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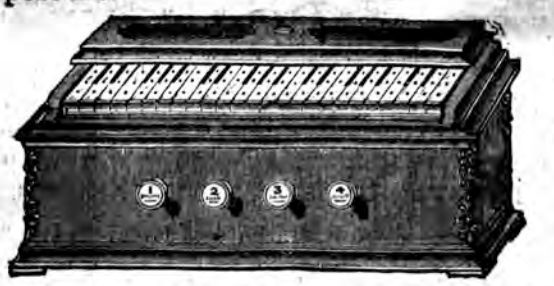

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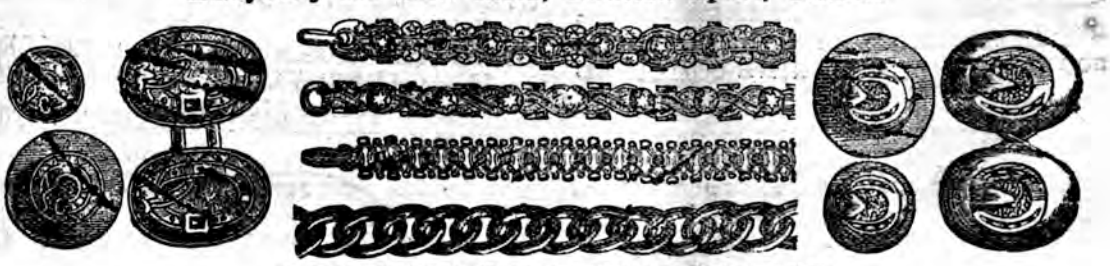

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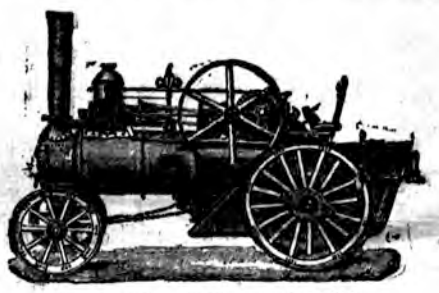

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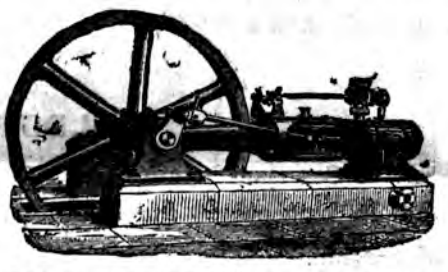

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